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Luxemburg's Women Get Vote Without Asking

Grand Duchess Charlotte Signs Suffrage Measure "Because It Seemed Her Subjects Were Fit for It"

LUXEMBURG, Sept. 29 (By The Associated Press).—The Grand Duchess Charlotte, ruler of Luxembourg less than a year, signed a law granting suffrage to women before they had asked for it because, she told the Associated Press correspondent, "it seemed the time to do it."

"As far as I know," the Grand Duchess said, "the women never made any special demand for the vote. There is a movement throughout the world for such things and it seemed the time to do it. The women have come upon by step until I think they are ready for it."

The matter of submitting to the people a choice of retaining the Grand Duchy under her or some one else, or of establishing a republic, she admitted with a smile, caused her a little anxiety though she signed the law for a plebiscite also. "I felt the people would vote for me," she said.

The vote was about four to one to retain the Grand Duchy and the Grand Duchess Charlotte as ruler.

The Grand Duchess received the correspondent in the morning, an hour after the government began counting the ballots that decided in her favor, but before the first results of the referendum reached her.

The ruler of Luxembourg is of the House of Nassau, one of the richest reigning families in Europe, but the simplicity of her manner has been remarked by many of those who know her. The former Princess Charlotte took over the government upon the abdication of her sister, the former Grand Duchess Marie-Adelaide, of whom the peace conference at Paris disapproved.

The present Grand Duchess is twenty-four years old. She is of medium height, slender and girlish with a most complimentary eagerness to listen. Her rather small face is broad across the forehead and fringed very slightly by a fine small chin. The triangular effect is emphasized by the fashion of dressing her chestnut hair rather flat on the crown and down at the sides. Her face seems to light up and her eyes to become perceptibly more brilliant, in a flash, as something interests her.

The chateau of the Grand Duchess is in Colmar, nearly twenty miles from the city, but much of her time is spent in the palace at Luxembourg, where the correspondent was received. She chose to listen to the foreboding and, contrary to custom, encouraged questions. "Politics" was taboo by direction of the Minister of State.

Concerning the decision of her subjects between a Grand Duchy and a republic, she said:

"I hope the vote will be favorable. Being a ruler is very interesting, but when the responsibility of course life would be very much freer and quieter. I am sure the people voted for me because it is the surest way to preserve the independence of the country. But it is not, say, myself that I hope, for I do not like politics. In politics there is so much that is false. It is all false, false. You read one thing and it is not true; then another, and you do not know what to believe."

This was said with a little burst of enthusiasm that made the Grand Duchess seem like one of millions of other girls who did not have to sign big windy documents for European Ministers of State. It emphasized the air of simplicity the Grand Duchess had when, receiving the correspondent, she stepped forward half way to meet the American in young man's dress, smiling and shaking hands in a manner that seemed to eliminate the necessity of addressing her as "Your Highness."

Lets Fire on American Red Cross Relief Officer

BERLIN, Oct. 27 (By The Associated Press).—Colonel Ryan, chief of the American Baltic Red Cross Relief, was fired on by the Letts while crossing the Riga bridge, despite an understanding which had been arrived at between him, the Russians and the Letts, according to Mintoau advices. Colonel Ryan displayed a huge white flag, according to the agreement.

An American automobile which went to get him was also attacked by the Letts with snipers.

Britain's War Cabinet Made Over for Peace

Announcement in Commons Held To Be Concession To Reforms Long Demanded By Press of the Empire

Irish Problem Unsettled Introduction of Bill Postponing the Operation of Home Rule Act Expected

LONDON, Oct. 27 (By The Associated Press).—Reorganization of the British War Cabinet and its conversion into a peace cabinet was announced in the House of Commons today by Andrew Bonar Law. He said the following had been invited to become members of the new body:

The Lord President of the Council, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Chief Secretary for Ireland, the Lord Chancellor, the Home Secretary, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Colonies, War and Air and India, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Secretary for Scotland, the President of the Board of Trade, the Minister of Health, the President of the Board of Agriculture, the President of the Board of Education, the Ministers of Labor and Transport, the Lord Privy Seal and George Nicoll Barnes (minister without portfolio).

Long Sought Reforms Granted

Last week's defeat in the Commons and the seriousness of the country's finances revealed in the revised estimate submitted to Parliament today seem to have induced the government to yield to reforms long demanded by the press.

Foremost among these demands was that for a return to cabinet responsibility, and also more regular attendance of the prime minister in the House of Commons. The former apparently has been granted in the return to the peace time form of cabinet, whereby all the ministers will be responsible for decisions taken, instead of the few ministers forming the war cabinet.

With regard to the second demand, an inspired statement was issued tonight to the effect that the cabinet conference are ended, the Premier will revert to his old practice of personally answering questions in the House. He will be doing this once weekly, and later may attend on two days.

Economical Policy Promised.

The Cabinet today drafted a motion which will be proposed by Austin Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Wednesday, "that this house, realizing the serious effects upon the national industry of the enormous financial burdens resulting from the war, promises its hearty support to the government in any reasonable proposals, however drastic for reduction of expenditure and the diminution of debt."

It is expected the debate on this motion will last at least three days, and will be followed by a vote on capital and reversion to the state of all fortunes made as a result of the war.

The Irish question still provides a difficult problem, and it is stated the cabinet may not be able to present a satisfactory scheme in the limited time now available. It is thought the government will be compelled to introduce a bill to postpone operation of the Home Rule act, which, otherwise would become automatically operative with formal ending of the war.

Admission by the government that Great Britain no longer is supplying funds or supplies to Admiral Kolchak and does not contemplate supplying General Denikin indefinitely was advanced in the House today, further modification of the government's policy toward Russia.

Women Indorsed for Lords

The Commons today adopted an amendment to the pending bill for removal of sex disqualifications permitting women to sit and vote in the House of Lords. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 171 to 84.

The government's defeat last Thursday over an amendment intended to modify the restriction withholding pilotage certificates from all aliens, the government desiring in the main to make it inapplicable to a number of French pilots who were permitted privileges in British ports in exchange

for corresponding privileges to English pilots in French ports through an agreement with France.

Bonar Law Offers Amendment

Mr. Bonar Law today moved an amendment reading that "the provisions of the clause in the pilotage act of 1912 shall continue to apply to the renewal and issue of certificates entitling a master and mate of French nationality to navigate their ship into Newhaven and Grimsby."

The government leader said the French attached the greatest importance to the clause. Great Britain did not desire that there be any misconception, he explained, and wanted to have it made clear to the French that the British intended to adhere to their pre-war agreement.

British Deficit Is \$2,500,000,000

Revised Estimate Given to Commons Causes Amazement in London

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The cry in Great Britain for government economy was renewed today when Austin Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, awakened an uproar in the press and spread alarm in financial circles by the presentation to the House of Commons revised estimates showing that the national deficit, figured in the budget at \$1,250,000,000, would be nearly double that amount.

The estimate for the War Ministry, made public earlier in the day by Winston Churchill, and those for the civil service are the chief items on the Chancellor's bill.

Minister Churchill estimated next year's expenditures in the War Ministry at \$500,000,000, an increase of nearly 30 per cent over what had been planned. The original sum already had been the subject of severe condemnation by critics who insist Great Britain's precarious financial situation necessitates greater economy.

Cost of Strike Figures

The wages of strike volunteers is one of the reasons Churchill assigns for the increase. This cost, he said, is a movement into further disrepair of the country, and the rise of exchange, war gratuities and other elements are presented as official explanations of the change in figures. Germany has not paid up yet for the maintenance of Great Britain's Rhine army, nor have the Dominions settled their bills, Mr. Churchill says.

LONDON, Oct. 27 (By The Associated Press).—Austin Chamberlain's estimates for the proposed national revenue at \$800,000,000 (\$4,000,000,000). In this are included \$200,000,000 derived from customs and excise duties, \$400,000,000 received from the inland revenue, \$40,000,000 from the post-office and \$160,000,000 from other sources.

The estimates of expenditures under post-bellum conditions are composed of \$770,000,000 for consolidated fund charges (public debt service), \$125,000,000 for the fighting forces, \$245,000,000 for the civil service and \$250,000,000 for the revenue services.

The Chancellor declares that the expenditures for the financial year 1919-20 will reach \$1,040,000,000, or \$105,000,000 more than was estimated in the budget laid before the House, while the revenues will attain \$1,168,000,000, which is \$224,000,000 less than was estimated in the budget. The deficit on this year's budget will amount to \$247,045,000.

Budget Is \$8,000,000,000

The Chancellor stated that Great Britain would owe the United States at the end of March, 1920, a total, estimated at par of exchange, of \$812,000,000, while the amount which Allied governments would owe to Great Britain on the same date is estimated at \$1,740,000,000.

A revised statement of army expenditures show a total for the financial year 1919-20 of \$2,500,000,000, instead of the total of \$2,200,000,000 originally estimated. The receipts from the sale of materials and from payments by Germany for the army of occupation amounted to \$475,000,000, making the net total expenditure \$2,025,000,000.

The original estimates placed the receipts at \$705,000,000 and gave the net total expenditure as \$1,435,000,000. Thus the final figures show an increase over the estimates of \$590,000,000.

Soldier Held as Bandit

Kaminski Arrested as One of Two Khaki Highwaymen

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 27.—Andrew Kaminski, a non-commissioned officer attached to a cavalry battalion at Camp Merritt, was taken from a Paterson trolley car early today, charged with being one of two soldier bandits holding up automobiles and motor buses in their vicinity during the past two months.

The police stated that a gold watch stolen from Under Sheriff Thomas Engle, of Ridgeville, at Arcene ten days ago, was found on Kaminski's person. English is said to have identified the soldier, who was held by Justice of the Peace Thomas Cummings for the robbery on a charge of highway robbery.

City Is Reported Quiet

But State Guard Now Mobilized at Akron Is Held Ready for an Emergency

CANTON, Ohio, Oct. 27.—Recommendation that funds be appropriated to make it possible to strengthen the Canton police force so that it will be adequate to cope with the riot conditions incident to the steel strike was made by Acting Mayor H. A. Schrantz to the City Council tonight.

The action of the Acting Mayor followed the suspension of Mayor C. E. Poorman by Governor Cox for alleged inefficiency following a hearing at Columbus today. The executive asserted that it was within the power of the Canton officials to swear in enough policemen to suppress rioting. He suspended Mayor Poorman for thirty days in which time the Mayor will be given an opportunity to show cause why he should not be removed from office.

Canton business men, appearing at the Governor's office, demanded that in view of the situation the Governor send troops to this city at once to preserve order. The Governor replied that the troops, now mobilized in Akron, would be sent unless the rioting is stopped immediately.

In the only disturbance reported during the day an employee of the United Alloy Steel Corporation was severely beaten by strikers. Otherwise the situation here today was quiet.

Company officials say the mills are operating at greatly increased capacity as a result of the return to work of many men yesterday and today.

Colonel John M. Bingham and Major Walter Van Dusen, personal representatives of Governor Cox, made several tours of the strike zones today and reiterated statements that they would not recommend that troops be brought in unless the situation became more grave.

Strike Riots Cause Removal Of Ohio Mayor

Governor Cox Declares Canton Executive Was Lax and Troops Are Not Necessary to Control the Situation

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Police Chief Riblet says he has the situation well in hand. Officials are of the opinion that the interpretations of the increased activity of the strikers at the Stark Rolling Mill Company's plant given by Judge Ake today, in which he requires pickets to be strictly Americans and limits their number to seven in each entrance to the gate, will materially in maintaining order.

Italian Scientist Has New Gravitation Law

Professor Maiorana Says Tests Will Upset Newton's Ideas and Change Solar Physics

ROME, Oct. 27.—Newton's theory of gravitation has been attacked by Professor Maiorana, who, speaking before a gathering of prominent scientists here, declared the results of experiments he has performed upset the hitherto accepted laws of physics governing the motions of celestial bodies.

Newton's theory, while hitherto considered absolute, is only an approximate hypothesis, according to Professor Maiorana, who supports this assertion by showing that a ball of lead floating in mercury becomes slightly lighter.

From this the professor deduces that bodies have both a true and an apparent mass, the true mass of the sun being double the apparent mass; that the stars attract other bodies with forces entirely different from those thus far admitted to exist; that the solar heat of stars is generated by the force of gravitation emanating from interior strata.

From this, he argues, the solar system has had an immensely longer life than has been believed by scientists up to the present.

His last conclusion is that the evolution of the world has been closely linked to the phenomenon which he has discovered.

Professor Maiorana explains by this means the fact that all stars are more or less luminous and claims that his theory will bring about a revolution in astro-physical science.

Quebec Feels Quake

QUEBEC, Oct. 27.—An earthquake shock was recorded on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence early Sunday morning. It started at 5:28 and tremors were felt for two full minutes. No damage was reported.

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SICKNESS PREVENTION

Harbor Men Begin 'War' By Big Riot

Continued from page 1

ditions had improved somewhat over what they were on Saturday and Sunday. He said from twenty-five to thirty government ships are now being handled out of the 300 tied up in the port, and that no new steps will be necessary if the conditions clear up at the present rate of progress.

"We may use a little more effort in the near future," said one official, "to afford those willing to work assurance of protection."

He intimated that some announcement to this effect may be made today, but there was no indication that the use of troops, at least for the present, was contemplated.

"Roughhousing" Will Be Stopped

"If there is any 'roughhousing' by the strikers on government piers, however," he added, "rest assured it will be stopped."

In a detailed statement on the situation along the waterfront, the Shipping Board said a few gangs were working in the Chelsea section, where are located the International Mercantile Marine Piers. There was activity all along the East River, with the Munson line working full force with its usual number of men. In Brooklyn the New York and Porto Rico lines started work with new men, while the Barber Line had some men working, although not a full force. Staten Island reported the usual number of longshoremen at their posts. It was estimated that altogether about 6,000 men had returned to work.

A meeting of the private shipowners and representatives of the United States Shipping Board is announced for this morning.

Strike of Dockmen Here Congests Port of Havre

HAVRE, Sunday, Oct. 26.—The tie-up of the French Line steamers in New York because of the dockmen's strike there has resulted in great congestion in this port. All the hotels are filled with travelers, a large proportion of whom are third-class passengers awaiting an opportunity to sail for New York. Their number is increasing daily, persons who had booked passage coming on to Havre from Paris because of the difficulty of the plans for restoration at reasonable rates in the capital. They are but little better off here, however, for the room rents and hotel rates have kept pace with the congestion.

Local lodging quarters are now so crowded that unless the liners are released from New York shortly there will soon be no accommodations left for prospective passengers for the United States.

Physician Killed by Auto

Chauffeur Who Ran Him Down Is Arrested

Fletcher F. Brainard, a physician, seventy years old, of 225 West 138th Street, was struck and fatally injured last night at 178th Street and Broadway by an automobile driven by Thomas Farley. The physician was taken to St. Laurence Hospital, where he died.

Farley, who is a chauffeur for Miss Dorries O'Brien, of 620 Riverside Drive, was arrested charged with felonious assault and intoxication.

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Franklin Simon & Co.

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Ministers Told All Europe Needs Financial Help

Federation of Churches Is Planning Sermons to Enlighten People; Partner of Morgan Is Quoted

Industrial and financial conditions are so bad in Europe, according to three trade representatives of Great Britain, France and Italy, who spoke at a meeting yesterday afternoon of the clerical conference of the New York Federation of Churches in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Building, that aid is not given by the United States immediately Bolshevism may soon hold sway all over Europe.

After listening to the stories of a devastated Europe the clergymen present promised aid to arouse sentiment among the American people to subscribe to a large popular loan to be given to the needy European nations.

Dr. Walter A. Fildes, secretary of the federation, announced that plans were being made to have Europe's need the subject of the sermons preached throughout the country on Thanksgiving Day.

Edward A. Filene, director of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in reviewing the financial situation of Europe, said he had traveled all over Europe during the past six months, and that he had seen a standstill and the people are in many cases starving. The chief difficulty, however, according to Mr. Filene, is credit.

He cited Dr. W. H. Morgan, of J. P. Morgan & Co., as pointing out that "as a result of the war America is now piling up an export balance of approximately \$4,000,000,000 a year; that is, in 1918 she sold more abroad by \$4,000,000,000 than the rest of the world combined was able to sell here."

"That difference," continued Mr. Filene, "Mr. Morgan believes is now being used in goods or in gold must be a gradual process, and he estimates that next year the balance will be at least \$2,000,000,000. This balance, which before the war would have been paid for his young wife, announcing his intention of remaining here until he could go across in the airship. He planned to go from Newfoundland by way of the Azores and Spain. The vessel was built at Hammondsport, N. Y., and was completed by June 20. Two days later it was launched on Keuka Lake, and in trials it more than fulfilled expectations. Delays arose, and at the beginning of August it was announced that Lieutenant Porte was returning to England for army service, and that the flight across the Atlantic would be postponed until after the war. A little later the American was purchased by the British government and taken over on a steamship, and with it Porte did noteworthy service over the North Sea. The government soon withdrew its charges of conspiracy and 'graft' were preferred against him in England, but he was fully exonerated. He was at that time suffering from serious lung troubles."

In May last he went to Newfoundland to complete in the transatlantic race for the prize of \$50,000 offered by "The Daily Mail" of London, but was recalled by the British Admiralty. He was the inventor of the type of airplane known as the "Felixstowe-Farley." The largest aircraft of that type, and indeed the largest airplane of any type ever built, was about to start from England for Capetown, South Africa, on August 11 last, when on a trial flight off Felixstowe it sideslipped and fell into the sea. The wireless operator was drowned, but the other six passengers were rescued.

"Further, unless our people do understand for they will help if they understand—such help as does go to Europe will have to go through the banks in the ordinary way. And the bankers, acting as trustees for the savings of the country, must necessarily demand the most adequate security. It can be seen at a glance that under these conditions the nations which have the best credit and are the strongest will be those which stand the best chance of getting money."

"This means that while the stronger states might be taken care of in this way we have no solution at all for the small, weak and new nations which cannot furnish as good security."

"It is just as important for the performance of our moral duty in promoting the security of Europe and the stability of the world that these weaker nations be given full opportunity to restore themselves. And unless the whole American people are ready to show their interest, by working and saving and making it possible to extend aid to all Europe, the problem cannot be solved."

Mr. Filene told the clergymen they can help by urging the American people to take part in this large popular loan and thus help the needy nations of Europe.

Mr. Arthur Waddington, textile manufacturer and prominent in French business circles, discussed the needs of France, saying that the country was not a "bad investment" that he "was not here to beg" on their behalf, and that notwithstanding reports to the contrary "France is as healthy, from the social point of view, as any other country in the world. The spirit among the French people is not ripe for Bolshevism."

Dr. Luigi Luiggi, noted Italian engineer and a professor at the University at Rome, dwelt on Italy's needs. He said all Italy turned to America for aid. Coal, meat, machinery and credit are needed, he said, and if given will put Italy back on her feet in two or three years. If not given, he said, she will have to struggle along, but "finally will go over the top."

"To help us," he said, "will prove of benefit to the United States. There are many germs of disease in the air in Europe. If Europe is anemic it is likely to catch the disease lurking in its midst. By helping Europe to a higher standard of life you prevent revolutionary currents like Bolshevism from making progress. And if Europe resists it America will keep free from this terrible disease."

Baillie John King, former Mayor of Glasgow, speaking of Great Britain's needs, said the greatest was credit. "Look at all France has done for civilization and say that is not enough security for money," he said. He added that if it were necessary for the Allies to fight the war for the same "cause of honor, and civilization" they would "do it all over again."

A resolution in memory of Theodore Roosevelt was passed unanimously.

Lieut. Col. John C. Porte, British Air Pioneer, Dies

Came to America in 1914 to Help Curtiss Build the America for 'Cross-Sea Trip'

BRIGHTON, England, Oct. 27.—Lieutenant Colonel John Cyril Porte, former wing commander of the Royal Navy Air Service, is dead here of tuberculosis.

Lieutenant Porte came to this country in February, 1914, to cooperate with Glenn H. Curtiss in the construction and navigation of the huge airplane America, which Rodman Wanamaker purposed to send in a transatlantic flight. He returned to England in March, but came back in April with his young wife, announcing his intention of remaining here until he could go across in the airship. He planned to go from Newfoundland by way of the Azores and Spain. The vessel was built at Hammondsport, N. Y., and was completed by June 20. Two days later it was launched on Keuka Lake, and in trials it more than fulfilled expectations. Delays arose, and at the beginning of August it was announced that Lieutenant Porte was returning to England for army service, and that the flight across the Atlantic would be postponed until after the war. A little later the American was purchased by the British government and taken over on a steamship, and with it Porte did noteworthy service over the North Sea. The government soon withdrew its charges of conspiracy and 'graft' were preferred against him in England, but he was fully exonerated. He was at that time suffering from serious lung troubles."

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